マンシュウボダイジュの新変種（山崎 敬）

Takasi YAMAZAKI: A New Variety of *Tilia mandshurica* Rupr. & Maxim. from Japan

東京の園芸家である鳥居恒夫氏は，新潟県で変わったシナノキ属の植物を採集された．同氏から依頼されて調査したところ，種としてはマンシュウボダイジュ *Tilia mandshurica* Rupr. & Maxim. に属するものと考えられた．ただ，マンシュウボダイジュは，日本では山口県と広島県に稀に見られるもので，分布の点からは，本植物の産地である新潟県は両県からはかなり離れている．マンシュウボダイジュは，若い枝や葉柄に短い伏した毛が密に生えているかあるいは無毛である．これに対して，新潟県から得られたものは，短い毛が密に生えるとともに，開出ないし斜上する長い毛が生え，葉身の下面脈上の星状毛もより密生している．したがって，この植物は全体に毛が密生する外観を呈し，マンシュウボダイジュそのものから容易に区別できる．よって，本植物をマンシュウボダイジュの変種として扱うことにする．学名は発見者を記念し，和名は産地に因んでエチゴボダイジュとしたい．

Tilia mandshurica Rupr. & Maxim. in Bull. Acad. Sci. St.-Petersb. **16**: 124 (1856).

Var. **toriiana** Yamazaki, var. nov.

Rami juvenili petiolisque dense breviter depresse velutini, cum pilis ascendentis vel erectis dispositi. Folia magna, 8–25 cm longa, 9–25 cm lata, subtus ad nrevos dense stellipilosa.

Hab. JAPAN. Honshu: Niigata Pref., Higashi-kanbara-gun, Matsudai-cho, Aizawa (July 20, 2004, T. Torii 8193, Typus in TI).

（165-[redacted] 東京都中野区[redacted]）

L. B. CHAUDHARY and Z. H. KHAN: *Astragalus khasianus* Benth. ex Bunge (Leguminosae), a New Record for Myanmar

ミャンマー新産のマメ科 *Astragalus khasianus* Benth. ex Bunge（L. B. チョーダリ，Z. H. カーン）

The present paper reports *Astragalus khasianus* for the first time from Myanmar. Earlier the species was known only from India and China. It is described and illustrated here.

While examining the specimens of *Astragalus* L. at Central National Herbarium, Howrah (CAL), the senior author discovered two collections of *A. khasianus* Benth. ex Bunge made from Myanmar. A survey of literature (Baker 1876, Sanjappa 1992, Wenninger 1992, Kress et al. 2003, Kumar and Sane 2003) reveals that this species was not reported earlier from Myanmar and represents a new record for the region. Kress et al. (2003) have recorded only one species of *Astragalus, A. concretus* Benth. *(A. vicioides* Grah.) from Myanmar. For quite a long time *A. khasianus* Benth. ex Bunge was treated as an endemic of India (Sanjappa 1992, Chaudhary and Rao 2002), however, Wenninger (1992) reported it for the first time from China and the present report is the second report of the species from outside India. *Astragalus khasianus* Benth. ex Bunge belongs to the section Chlorostachys Bunge under the subgenus Astragalus (Wenninger 1992, Podlech 1996). The detailed taxonomic account including nomenclature with the reference of previous works, description, phenology, distribution, type specimens, specimens examined and illustrations have been provided for the species.

Astragalus khasianus Benth. ex Bunge in Mem. Acad. Sci. St-Petersb. **11**: 27 (1868) &

Fig. 1. *Astragalus khasianus* Benth. ex Bunge (J. H. Lace 6015).

15: 32 (1869); Baker in Hook. f., Fl. Brit. India **2**: 130 (1876); Sanjappa, Legum. India 90 (1992); Kumar & Sane, Legum. South Asia: Checklist 232 (2003). [Figs. 1, 2]

Lectotype: INDIA, Khasia, 6000–7000 ft., J. D. Hooker & T. Thomson s. n. (K).

Perennial shrubs, erect, tall, much branched, stem terete, glabrescent in lower portion, sparsely pilose with adpressed or half adpressed, forwardly oriented, white hairs in upper portion. Stipules (8–)18–21 × 4–6 mm, persistent, free from petiole,

connate in lower portion on the back side of the petiole or completely free, spreading, lanceolate with acuminate tip, very faintly veined, glabrous to glabrescent outside, glabrous inside, ciliate along margins with white hairs. Leaves ca. 6–9.5 cm long, imparipinnately compound; petioles 10–12 mm long; rachis ca. 8 cm long, petiole and

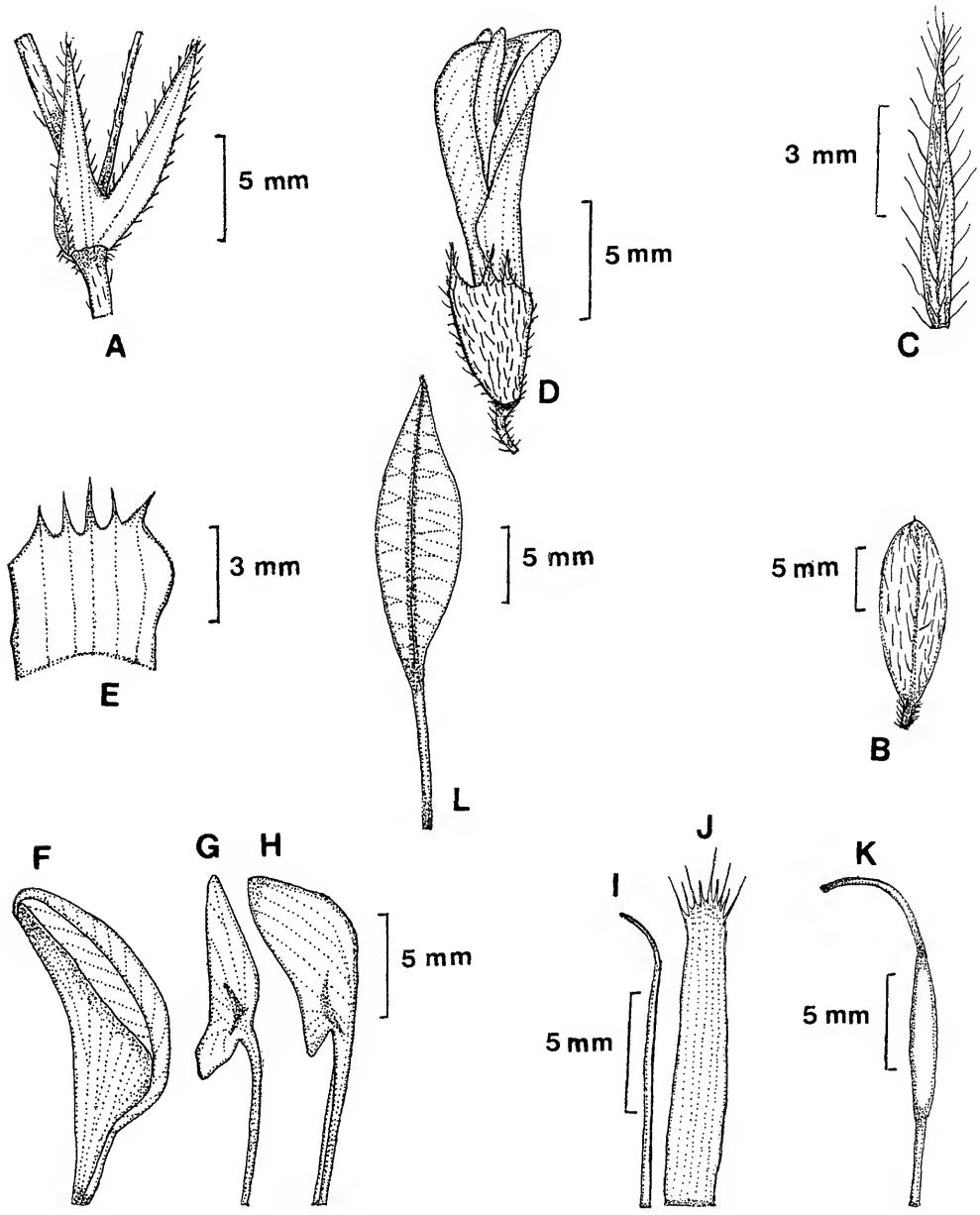

Fig. 2. *Astragalus khasianus* Benth. ex Bunge. A: Stipules with portion of stem and petiole. B: Leaflet (lower surface). C: Bract. D: Flower. E: Calyx opened (inner surface). F: Standard. G: Wing petal. H: Keel petal. I: Vexillary filament. J: Staminal sheath. K: Carpel. L: Pod (drawn from C. B. Clarke 38853 C).

rachis hairy as stem; leaflets (19–)27–29, ca. 13–17 × 5 mm, oblong, obtuse to mucronate at tip, glabrous to glabrescent above, pilose with white hairs below, midrib raised below, lateral veins not visible; petiolules ca. 1 mm long, pilose with white hairs. Inflorescence 11–20 cm long, axillary, pedunculate raceme, racemes many-flowered, close, subsecunded; peduncles 7–8.5 cm long, hairy as stem; rachis (4–)9–11 cm long, pilose with mixed white and brown, half adpressed hairs. Bracts ca. 8 × 1–1.5 mm, caducous, protruding beyond flower buds (more than double in length than flower buds), submembranous, linear to lanceolate, hairy only along margins and midrib region on dorsal side, hairs white. Flowers ca. 16 mm long, peudulous at maturity; pedicels ca. 2.5 mm long, pilose with mixed brown and white hairs. Calyx ca. 6.5–8 mm long, persistent, campanulate, oblique at mouth, tube ca. 5 mm long, pubescent with mixed brown and white, half adpressed hairs outside, glabrous inside, teeth hairy on both sides, shorter than tube, lower one 1.5–3 mm long, upper one ca. 1 mm long. Petals subequal, glabrous, yellow; standard ca. 16 mm long, claw ca. 5 mm long, lamina 11 × 8 mm, oblong, emarginate at tip; wing petals ca. 16 mm long, claw 9 mm long, upper auricle 2 × 1 mm, lamina 7 × 2 mm, oblong with obtuse tip; keel petals ca. 15 mm long, slightly shorter than standard and wing petals, claw 10 mm long, upper auricle 1.5 mm long, lamina 5 × 3 mm. Vexillary filament ca. 15 mm long; staminal sheath ca. 14 mm long, obtuse at apex, free filaments 1–2 mm long, alternately shorter and longer. Ovary 7 mm long, linear, glabrous, 12–14-ovuled, stipitate (stipe ca. 7 mm long); style incurved, ca. 3 mm long; stigma capitate, glabrous. Pods ca. 20 × 5 mm, oblong, turgid, narrowed at both ends, stipitate, glabrous, veined, partially bilocular, ca. 12-seeded; stipe 9–10 mm long, longer than calyx.

Phenology: July–September(–November).

Distribution: India (Meghalaya), China and Myanmar.

Specimens examined: MYANMAR: Rubz mines, Bernardmys, 5500 ft., 27. 10. 1912, J. H. Lace 6015 (CAL, photo LWG); Upper Myanmar, Bernardmys, 5000 ft., J. D. Hooker s. n., acc. no. 113959 (CAL, photo LWG).

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マメ科 *Astragalus khasianus* Benth. ex Bunge はこれまでインドと中国から知られていたが，新たにミャンマーにも分布することを報告した．併せ

て本種について詳しい記載と図をつけ，同定の一助とした。 (Plant Biodiversity and Conservation, Biology Division (Herbarium), National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow-226001, INDIA
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Mohan P. DEVKOTA and Ashok K. KOIRALA: **New record of Mistletoe *Viscum monoicum* Roxb. ex DC. (Viscaceae) for the Nepal Himalayas**
ネパール新産のヤドリギ科 *Viscum monoicum* Roxb. ex DC.（M. P. デヴコッタ，A. K. コイララ）

In a recent walk-over survey along the Melamchi River in the Melamchi Valley, Central Nepal Himalayas, the authors could recorded five mistletoe species, four belonging to four genera in the family Loranthaceae and one belonging to one genus in the family Viscaceae, i. e., *Viscum monoicum* Roxb. ex DC. *Viscum monoicum* (Fig. 1) closely resembles *V. orientale* but can be distinguished from *V. orientale* by having usually 5-nerved leaves with acute tips and with characteristically oblong truncate fruits with entirely smooth and shining surface. We compared our speciments with Hara et al. (1982) and Press et al. (2000), and also checked the herbarium specimens deposited at the National Herbarium and Plant Laboratories, Kathmandu (KATH) and found that *Viscum monoicum* is a new record to the flora of Nepal, however, *Viscum monoicum* has already been reported from the Eastern Himalayas of Bhutan and Sikkim (Hooker f. 1890), Bangladesh (Alam 1985), and Upper Gangetic plains (Duthie 1960). This species has a very wide distribution starting from Peninsular India and Sri Lanka to the Himalayas, South and South East Yunnan, and has its eastern limit as far as French Indo-China and Siam passing through Myanmar.

Voucher specimen: **Nepal**; Kavrepalanchowk District, Lamidanda, 980 m, 5 January 2004. M. P. Devkota CNO922, (KATH) and CNO924 (TUCH). Parasitic on *Shorea robusta* in mountain hill Sal forest.

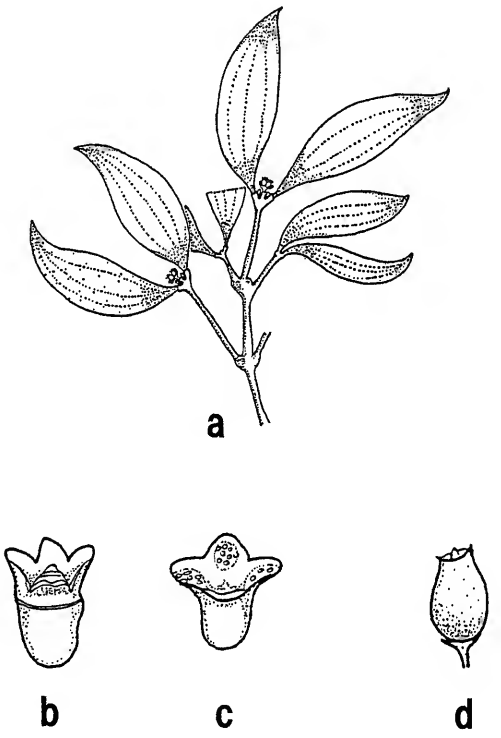

Fig. 1. *Viscum monoicum*. a: leaves and terminal flower cluster. b: female flower. c: male flower. d: fruit. Scale a: × 1/2. b: × 12. c: × 12. d: × 2.

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